d, and our own interests require, an intext-Several of the American presses are driven in of Cash Payments. No class of men has a of the Credit System, than the Editors of at difficulty consists in the transition from the Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the

performed."
Resolution of the Editorial Convention.

noe advertising may amount to Stop of 10 per cent, one made of 9) per cent, and to \$50, of 10 per cent, against and Marriages from the country, whenever adwriting is unknown at this office, must be authensendersation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, in case he published. (Every measure, that has govern unpositions and quizzes, has proved hereto-

We must, therefore, insist in such a case upon tion being certified by the name of the Postmaster,

ABLE MATAPONI ESTATE FOR SALE .- Intend

Ministry Board, Tuition and Bed, \$140 per annum.

JNO. H. BERNARD,

Pres't Board of Trustees.

80—2awti

CABLE REAL ESTATE at Goodhland Courl House for the Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed in S. Fleming and Indiana his wife, to the subscribers, for a purposes therein specified, which deed is duly recorded in refs. Office of Goodhland country, we shall proceed to sell to these hidder, for each, the property at Goodhland Court, on Monday, the 20th day of April next, (it being court-consisting of a tract of I and containing three hundred and nine arrol, a Tavern, two Store Houses, and a variety of building, all in a good state of repair. It is but seldom that sites a valuable, is in the market for sale. The Land is

names, an in a good water or repair. Its out section that it so calculate, is in the market for sale. The Land is , and the location of the Tuvern is such, that the profits to ed from it must be considerable to an enterprising and judinager. The title to the property is believed to be unable, but acting as trustees, we shall convey only such title

1,000 STAVES AND HEADING, seasoned for flour bar-

GROCERIES AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

act, at very low prices

y description.

largest and best sacking

200 STAVES AND HEADERS for same, wanted at the ary, for which the highest market price will be paid on J. G. WATSON,

selling goods cheaper than we have ever been able to them before, having faid in the same at very low rates.

sugar, from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 cents per pound by

St. Croix Sigar from 10 1-2 cents, up cans Molasses, a first rate family article, at 33 allon—by the barrel, cash West India do. Gross Herrings, at \$3.50—perfectly sound oaf Sigar, some as low as 12.1-2 cents causiful Chrifted Sugar, perfectly white, suitable ine, see.

arteus grades ack Pepper, Ginger, Mace and Cloves n Vain at reduced prices

an Cotton and Wool, Cotton and Wool Cards
amp Oil, Sperm and Tallow Candles
owder and Shot, Turpentine Soap
and a great variety of other goods, suitable for farmers and

re determined to sell any and every thing in our line, at lowest prices for eash—believing that all trade must ulti-tion to that.

WYATT & WHITE.

101—11

DGER.—This very fine stallion is a beautiful dapple grey

be a very great consideration with those who are. It very often happens of late, that just

w at my stable, Spring Grove, Hanover County,

of the city of Richmond, and 12 miles West of the be let to makes at \$25 the season, and \$45 to insure a feal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insu-

as proven himself a sure and good fool-gotter; his every old, and none have been trained. a station in the State of his reputation that stands

the season, or by the year. Also fifteen or

and families visiting the city, this house offers every

nt.—Situated in the centre of business, it is one of the ventre stopong places to the merchant, or to families be city on business. Persons visiting the city with their tyane, can have their horses attended to in the best

SPRING SUPPLY.

SPRING SUPPLY.

SPRING SUPPLY.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Main Street, Richmond.

extinuty inform constry Merchants and the public generalists we are receiving our Spring supply of Books and sessembracing a larger and better assortment than is sund in Book stores in Virginia, to which their special scalled. Our terms are low prices for eash, or to puncture.

Schinding done in the best style.

binding done in the best style.

SION HOUSE.—Several families can be accom-

91-6w

MARY TURNER.

105-9t

FRANCIS W. SCOTT, Trustees.

100-tds

Agent, Penitentiary. 88-2m

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published three times a week during the session three times a week during the session that Enquirer is published to the time that Enquirer is published to the time that Enquirer is published to the time that Enquirer is published three times Enquirer is published three times a week during the session the stallature, and twice a week during the rest of the year. TERN OF SURSCRIPTION.

Deliars per annua, and Three Bollars for six months, advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post a deliars per annun at the end of the year. dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and lask notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all of Paid by the Writers.—The postage of a single letter of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of any account of the writer.

AUGUSTUS HANCOCK.

The subscribtors business, which operates as a serious tax believer will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the considered as incurred in advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially in a shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter an ordered, unless paid for in advance for that shorter majorates have been been been been an order for a publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unshorted, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory remade to some known and accessible person in regard to inter or his payment. But, in case of an order for a publication shall be sent to the order of any new and in the conditions, a single number may be sent, conserved the conditions, a single number may be sent, consecuted by, a colv of this regulation, causes of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be the politication of the control to the politication of the control to the conditions are some of the results of the collective wise butter experience of the Editorial Convention of Va.

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IN Richmond Husting's Court, March 9th, 1840: On the motion of Bernard Hagan, it is ordered that William E. Thompson and John Goddin, who are named executors in the last will and testament of William P. Thompson, late of this city deceased, be summoned to appear here on the seventh day of the next term of this Court, to qualify as such upon the said estate.

A Copy—Teste, CHARLES HOWARD, Clerk.

To Mr. William E. Thompson, one of the executors named in the will of Win. P. Thompson, deceased:
Sun—As you are not a resident of this State, you will please take notice of the foregoing order of Court, and consider this notice as a legal service of the same on you.

BERNARD HAGAN.
March 17 104-2awt20Ap

the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the ention, we have been induced to continue several on the Book, who are in arrears to this Office.—
geour course. The name of every subscriber, who cament, will positively be stricken off from our roll, because of our next volume.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING of the Editors of Newspant the Commonwealth, to publish at the head of their tess for advertising, and that they strictly adhere to that these prices be always such, as to give a fair for the labor performed." WADSWORTH, WILLIAMS & CO., Market Square, have by late arrivals received a very extensive and complete assort-nent of Spring and Summer DRY GOODS—which they offer by the piece or package, at the lowest market rates.

They will continue replenishing their stock throughout the of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for March 19 ance must be accompanied with the advance

ferences, to insure execution.

S. W. MORRIS, Miorney at Law, will in future attend all the certising may amount to \$100 per annum, a Residence-Louisa courthouse, Va.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!



LE MATAPONI ESTATE FOR SALE.—Intend one to Missouri, the subscriber offers for sale that called Spring Grore, lying in Caroline County, on yer, containing upwards of twe thousand three hundred of which are cleared and arable land, in two good and productive meadows. A valuable about two hundred acres, lies on one extremity A large dyke has been made around a considerable d with a little attention, the greater part can be it secure, the high-lands are covered with a heavy becomes. The soil of Spring Grove is admirably faure of Indian Corn, Wheat and Tohacce, and a with casy access, is afforded by the Richmond, and Potomae Kailroad, which passes through one it about half a mile from the dwelling house, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four those, the barns and granaries. It is ten miles from The Spring Grove dwelling house contains four the patient of the patient of the patient of the patient

three on the second, portice, a spacious STURGEONVILLE SEMINARY.—The exercises of the third STURGEONVILLE SEMINARY.—The exercises of the third specific or a spacious of the first floor, three on the second, portice, a spacious against dy return. All the necessary out-houses, negroquarity and the enclosures are very substantial. There is not nestate another large and commodious dwelling house, and the enclosures are very substantial. There is not nestate another large and commodious dwelling house, and there is not nestate another large and commodious dwelling house, and there is not nestate another large and commodious dwelling house, and the nestate another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists another large and commodious dwelling house, and the nestate another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists another large and commodious dwelling house, and the exists and the astitution, to express their unqualified assurance of the destations of these qualifications in the proficiency dis-ted different classes at their late examination, and their d conviction that it will in future disappoint no just

mation, (however keeping the mind closely exercised, and carefully avoiding to full in the other extreme,) that the mind may properly comprehend the matter. When the faculties of the mind are properly trained by a system of reasoning and thinking, thereby developing itself, it will enlarge and expand according to the application be wanting on the part of the student. If industry and application be wanting on the part of the student, the teacher must use means adapted to the disposition to effect the object. If the mind be clear and comprehensive, added to industry and application, the task to instruct is not unpleasing.

The undersigned observes, that his school will be governed by sound and wholesome discipline, that he designs to lead rather than force the mind, but coercive means will be resorted to, if necessity require it. The undersigned further observes to his patrons and friends, that his school the present year, has been liberal to the occasion, were drank.

I should observe, however, that before the annunciation of any of the sentiments by the chairman, he, in a very delicate and affecting manner, assured the company, as it was a meeting of their over friends, there need be no reserve on the part of any gentleman, but that he instituted in the part of any gentleman, but that he

tione may frown or favor, that merit will not be unrewarded by a liberal public.

Terms—Board for the scholastic year of 10 months, 370. Thiston for the classics, \$35; for the higher branches of English, \$25; for the minor branches, \$20.

Sturgeonville, Brunswick, Dec. 12.

67—tf



Lottery and Exchange Office,

HOYT is still the lucky handler of the hig Prizes! Whole Tick et Nos. 5 54 58, a prize of \$4000, proceed through his Het Nos. 5,5458, a prize of \$4000, passed through his effice, Persons wanting the big prizes, most send their orders to Hovr. See Scheme below for April! Make a small remittance to Hovr. and success attends you. Tickets only \$20—shares in proportion. N. B.—Tickets in all Lotteries can be had at HOVT'S.

MAMMOTH LOTTERY FOR APRIL 18 .- Capital \$75,000. Also, 25,000, 15,000, 10,000. Alexandria Lottery,

Class A, for 1840.

Will positively be drawn on Saturday, the 18th April, 1840, at Alexandria, D. C.

D. S. Grecow & Co., Managers.

Containing the following splendid Prizes:—1 prize of \$75,060, 25,000, 15,000, 100,00, 900, 8000, 700, 6000, 5000, 4000, 2866; 5 of 2500; 10 of 2000; 20 of 1750, 1500, 50 of 1000, 720; 120 of 500.

13 drawn Nos. out of 78.

Tickets only \$20; halves 10; quarters 5; eighths 2 50.

Tickets only \$20; halves 10; quarters 5; eighths 2 50.

Certificates of packages of 36 whole tickets, \$250.

Do do 26 half do 130.

Do do 26 eighths do 32 50.

Please send your orders without delay—for the Tickets in this Splendid Scheme will go off rapidly, and every man should have a chance for \$75,000! Be careful and address D. M. HOYT, March 19 [105—2awts]

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers. GRAND CAPITALS FOR MARCH. \$40,000 dollars! for the

th-and \$58,824 dollars, (Nett, \$50,000,) for the 21st. Virginia State Lottery,

This very fine stallion is a beauting capping severables high, and possessing immense power. He belipse, and pedigree throughout of the purest brother to the noted race mare Ariel, Lance and a was also the dam of Roman, Splendid and mers from one to four miles; and, what is a retained of these horses ever broke down, not reat number of these horses ever broke down, not not have the consideration with those who Virginia State Lottery,
For the benefit of the Town of Welisburg.
CLASS No. 3, ron 1840.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Fa., on Saturday, 28th March, 1840.
GRAND CAPITALS.
\$30,000—10,000—5,000—4,000—2,500—2,000—1,747 25 prizes of \$1,000; 25 of 500; 28 of 300; 200 of 200, &c., &c. Tickets only \$10; halves 5; quarters 2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130. Shares in proportion.

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above

Splendid Lotteries—address
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Richmend, Va.
Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers. MAMMOTH LOTTERY FOR APRIL 18.—Capital \$75,000.
Alexandria Lottery,

Alexandria Lottery,
CLass A, for 1840.
Will positively be drawn on Saturday, the 18th April, 1840, at
Alexandria D. C.
D. S. Gregory & Co., Managers.
Containing the following splendid Prizes:—1 prize of \$75,000,
25,000, 15,000, 10,000, 9000, 8000, 7000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 2766; 5 of
2500; 10 of 2000; 20 of 1750, 1550; 50 of 1000, 750; 120 of 500.

13 drawn Nos. cut of 78.
Tickets only \$20: halves 10: quarters 5; eighths 2 50.

Tickets only \$20; halves 10; quarters 5; eighths 2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$260.

Do do 25 half do 130.

Do do 26 quarter do 55.

Orders for tickets and shares, or certificates of packages in the above Lottery, will be promptly attended to, and the drawing sent immediately after it is over. Address

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers,

Richmond, Va.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- At rules held in the Clerk's office of Caroline County Court, on the 3rd day of February, 1840:
George B. Pollard, adm'r of Nancy Bridges, dec., and said
George B. Pollard, and Frances his wife,

remains.

105—01

The Counties of Isle of Wight, Prince George, plan, Surry and Sussex: Mecklenburg and Halifax; Campe it and Cumberland: Accomack, Northamped Greene; Frederick, Jedfesson and Clarke; Taze-face; Frederick, Jedfesson and Clarke; Taze-freene; Frederick, Jedfesson and Larke; Taze-freene; Jedfesson and Elizabeth his wife, Ann Sale, Richard Norment, Wm. W. Cooper, Mm. W. Cooper, Mm. W. Cooper, Mm. M. Bridges, Mm. M. Bridges

A. HANSFORD, C. S.
106—4t
LIAM SKEEN, Attorney at Law, Covington, Virginia
practice regularly in the Superior and Inferior Courts of
ay, Bottourt, Rockbridge and Greenbrier, and in the Su
course of Eath and Pocahontas.

A. HANSFORD, C. S.
106—4t
that the said defendants appear here on the 1st day of May Court
next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the
city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the
front door of the Courthouse of this County.

A. Copy—Teste, JOHN L. PENDLETON, Clerk.

80—3m

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1840.

POLITICAL. (From the Baltimore Republican.)
"Ho who fights and time away,
May live to brag another day!"
Great Amalgamation Meeting! — Coalition of the Anti-Great Amalgamation Meeting'—Coalition of the Antipodes!'—Mingling of fire and water, &c. &c.

**Hecate.—O, well done! I recommend your pains;

And every one shall share i' the gains.

And now about the candition sing,
Like clves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.

"Black spirits and white,
Black spirits and grey;
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

Monara Editors: Having and the woonderful ac.

Messrs. Editors:-Having read the wonderful ac counts of the "monstrous dinners," that have taken place, at Richmond, Columbus, Harrisburg, &c., I threw myself back in my arm-chair, and was soon engaged in philosophising and communing with myself upon the present state of political consistency, honesty and morals; and whilst engaged in taking a retrospective view of the "sayings and doings," of those prominent public men who have, for some time past, held a large space in the public view, I gradually, and unconsciously fell into what is sometimes called a reverie, or waking dream, or in the more comprehensible language of the poet—
"I had a dream—which was not all a dream!"

And which, by your permission, I will relate-

"For useful mirth and salutary woo!"
Methought I was suddenly and unexpectedly usherd into a most magnificently furnished apartment, in a large and splendid marble mansion or palace, in the city of brotherly love. The room referred to, was lighted up in the most brilliant and dazzling manner possible, means of candelabras, alabaster vases containing perfumed oils, and wax and other candles of the most that the sentiment which had just been given, was of training and discipline. But from this plan no good costly character. Indeed, so magnificent and astonish- every way worthy of the source from whence it ema- fruit has ever been produced. It was an error, indeed, ing was the scene, that, for a moment, I was under the impression that it was a representation of the celebrated our "Holy Alliance." As similar hopes—similar feelStates, that the periods for training were too short and ound the apartment in eager search of the mystic words-"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsis!" But alling his mite to the political cauldron, in order that they though not to be discovered at the time, I thought I might work upon the public feeling "TO A CHARM;" and could discern, through the mists and fumes of the ca- with panics and spells, warp and delude the people. - that the whole expense of the establishment should be rousal, a proper space, and one which seemed to have Now, then, said he, to our workbeen purposely left for that object at no very distant day .- Occupying nearly the entire length of the room, was a superbly finished mahogany table, covered with an exceedingly fine cloth, which rivalled the very snow itself in whiteness, and was literally crowded with, and groaning beneath, the weight of the various and varied viands, fruits, wines and liquors, and the most rare and costly luxuries, both of foreign and domestic rigin. Around this table, at rather long distances mart, for a festive scene, sat some dozen or two indiiduals, whose chary position at table, led one to beieve that they were attracted together more from a unity of interests and self-preservation, than either by personal respect, good feeling, or good will. In fact, suspicion and jealousy were too plain amongst them to be mistaken; they looked as if—
"Each bush contained an officer."

Indeed, although intended for a festive scene, the ountenances of those present, lighted up by the bloodvacining beverage of which they had evidently been partaking with no economical qualms, betrayed strong and evident marks of disappointment. Although there vere occasional attempts at wit-it was so mingled with bitterness and personality, that it seldom produced any other evidence of feeling than that which is displayed by him who can

"Smile, and smile, and marder while he smiles Each appeared to be more taken up with his own inward thought, than with the outward ceremonies that were going on, and although there was a certain rigidity of the muscles of the face, (the effect of practice) commonly called "keeping one's countenance, yet it required no keen perception, or great knowledge of physiognomy, to perceive by the heaving of the bosom, that the "still small voice" was at work, whispering in accents unheard, but not unseen or unfelt-

as it was a meeting of their own friends, there need be no reserve on the part of any gentleman, but that he might, with perfect imponity, give free vent to the most secret feelings of his heart, precaution having been taken that none of the "vulgar, common herd"—known generally by the title of "the People"—the "Loco Foco, rag-tag-and-bob-tail," had been permitted to "defile the carpet upon which we tread." There were no spies among them except one—"The Spy in Washington, well known as our most useful and icorthy friend. He further remarked, that as an evidence of the sense that follows well meet," completely dissipated further remarked, that as an evidence of the sense it was not att, a dream."

I give y atti-no more can do, to the part of any gentleman, but that he might with prefect imponity, give free vent to the most secret feelings of his heart, precaution having been taken that none of the "vulgar, common herd"—known generally by the title of "the People"—the "Loco Foco, rag-tag-and-bob-tail," had been permitted to "defile the carpet upon which we tread." There were no spies among them except one—"The Spy in Washington, well known as our most useful and icorthy friend. He further remarked, that as an evidence of the since "that follows well meet," completely dissipated of the private, that is to say, the mass of the People called the private, that is to say, the mass of the People called the private, that is to say, the mass of the People called the private, that is to say, the mass of the People called to the test, their pretection that the officers and some for rations or forage, except to the sergeants for whom rations and the officers and some for rations or forage, except to the sergeants for whom rations and the officers and some for rations or forage, except to the surgeants receive full pay without rations, or an allow surgeants receive full pay without rations, or or frage, except to the sergeants for the visit of the private, that is to say, you then white of the same serified of the private, t sured in his own mind, would meet the approbation of all present, as it was the bonds of interest which had united their fortunes and their feelings, and without "The Whigs have been trading upon Fictitious Copital harmony, and entire and complete amalgamation, they could not possibly expect to succeed. He knew it was bitter pill, but it must be swallowed. Let, then, he

"To BE or not to BE-THAT is the question!"
This speech, particularly the latter part, had the detiment:

By the President-"Union of the Whigs-for the sake of the" Whigs.

Tune-"Firm united-let us be."

By Henry Clay-"Had I but served my country with half the zeal I served myself, she would not, in my old age, Have left me naked to my enemies."

Tune-"The light of other days is faded, And all their glory's past.' By John Q. Adams-Amalgamation-Union and Li erty-now and forever-one and inseparable. Tune-"Oh! Rose, you coal black rose. By Gen. Wm. H. Harrison-

"He that fights and runs away, May live to brag another day.'

mg—"Bright as his own good sword a soldier's fame should be,

Pure as the plume, that floats above his head, so bright and

free; His breast no fear should know, But such as shame might show!
No stain upon his blade so bright,
No spot on his plume of snow!"
By Samuel Swartwout—(an invited guest)—"An ho-

st man's the noblest work of God! Tune-"Over the hills, and far away." By Reverdy Johnson, Esq.—"The banks are the strongest when they have the least specie, (or any thing

else) in their vaults." Tune-"Honest thieves. By Wm. Price. The Government-Without money and without Price.

Tune-"Charley over the water." By Col. Webb-"He who does these boots displace, Shall meet Bombastes face to face.

Tune-"See the conquering hero comes!" By Henry A. Wise-I have ventured, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,

These last few sessions in a sea of glory, But far beyond my depth!" Tune—" Now we go up, up, up—now we go down down, down."

By Daniel Webster. The blue lights of the Hartford Convention-The recent nomination of our candidate in the West gives additional brilliancy to our hopes in

the East.
Tune-"Light lingers in the West." By Wm. C. Rives—
"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms, And tears his blushing honors thick upon him The third day comes a frost, a killing frost, And, when he thinks, good, cunning man, full surely

His greatness is a ripening—nips his root And he falls, as I do." Tune-"Oh! teach me to forget." By the late Hon. S. S. Prentiss-Then since the Heav'ns have shaped my body so, Let Hell make crook'd my mind to answer it. Tune-"Crooked legs and bandy shins, just like

my daddy O." By the late Hon. Mr. Fletcher-"Truth is might must prevail." Tune-"Apollo, strike the LIAR!" By the Spy in Washington-The gallant and chi rous James Watson Webb-

"Great-not like Casar, stained with blood, But only great as he is good."
Tune—"You tickle me, and I'll tickle you.

By Quid pro quo, of the Baltimore Patriot-"Get money, honestly if you will,

At any rate, get money still !" Tune-"Money in the pocket shines so bright." By W. J. Graves-What if this guilty hand Were thicker than itself with brother's blood? Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens To wash it white as snow? Tune--- 1 have a silent sorrow here!"

By E. Stanly.— Large streams from little fountains flow. Tall oaks from little acorns grow, Tune-"The little cock sparrow," &c. By N. P. Tallmadge.-Iscariot, Arnoid, and myselfshall we three ever meet.

Tune-"Oh, weep for the hour. By a Guest.—The Fair—The nomination of our candidate, is proof of our attachment to petticoat government, than to have a knowledge of the unitary art confined to a part of the people; for, sooner or later ment. Tone-"Oh what a beau our granny is. By a Whig orator-Long speeches-long sessions, a

panie, and an empty Treasury. Tune—Dear Whigs keep up the dance, Never mind the pay; The people pay the whole, And that's the time of day. By John Tyler .-

"We few! we happy few, we band of brothers, For he to-day that takes his glass with cs; Shall be our brother, be he e re so rile, This day shall gentle his condition By B. W. Leigh. Ourselves -"Fair is foul, and foul

After the last sentiment was given and drained to the very dregs, the President of the carousal rose and said, cision, a number of days in each year for the purpose Feast of Belshazzar," and involuntarily cast my eyes ings-and similar interests, had united their fortunes, he hoped every one would see the importance of add-

> "Keep shat, locks, whoever knocks."
> Round about the cauldron 20,
> In the charm'd ingredients throw.—
> Indian heads, and Indian brains,
> From the bloody field of Thames;
> Bleeding hearts, and fronts of brazen,
> From the process of the second states. Found upon the river Rasin: Blood of gallant soldiers dead, Blood that fell 'on Croghan's head;" Blood of heads, and hodies, too, From the field of Tupp'cannet! Come ye spirits, bold and true, Raise a charm for Tipp/canoe!

I, to and this noble band,
Freely lend a helping hand;
Tears that flow from widows' eyes,
Labor's sweat, and orphans' sighs!
All of these I bring to you,
To aid the rasis of Tipp'came!
Livill aid to when I are: I will aid ye what I can:-Sorrows of PALLEN MAN!
Buter curses;—you may crain in
War!—Pestilence!—and Famine!!
This is all that I can do, To aid the tame of Tipp'canoe!

Double, double, toil and trouble, Save the Bank!—on, save the bubble Save the Bank!—on, save the bubble!

Tallinadge. Sprits of the lowest Hell,
On earth there is a parallel,
Am I not "myself alone!"—
Rudned—blasted and undone,
Arnold's name, to mine is bright—
Virtue blos me dee her sight:
Then let the magic fire glow,
Whilst I in my portion throw—
A Traibu's dagger smear'd with blood!
Now the charm is done and good.
This—my nonon'n, source rew,
Will rais—the saxs of Tipp'cance!

30. Domie double, boil and bubble.

Double double, boil and bubble, Save ourselves from care and trouble English Lords, and English wine, Litter from "His Grace's" stable, Crambs that fell feen Baring's table, Speech upon the boundary line, All these I add—all these are mine— Let the Fed'rat lights of blue, LIGHT THE PAIN of Topp'canon Last and next-into the bubble,

Let me throw my mile of trouble;— An Engle's wing!—'tis Glory's pinion, Honor of the Old Dominion— These, I to the cauldron bring,

and have broke.

GREAT WHIG HUMBEG ABOUT A STANDING ARMY, EXPLODED.

Ever since the appearance of Mr. Rives' letter observed, each gentleman, as I do myself, lose sight of principle, honor, justice, every thing, save our own interests—self-preservation we all know is the first law—for the Presidency, the whole land has been ringing Principle, avaunt! This is no time to talk of principle with the cry of "STANDING ARMY." Whig Ora—the question so important at this time is country in all directions, calling upon the people to eppose the re-election of Mr. Van Baren. The recommenired effect, and like men affected by a similarity of dation of the President, and the Secretary of War, urfeeling, they drew more closely together, and the ging upon Congress the re-organisation of the Militia, Speaker took the occasion to offer the following sentack upon the liberty of the people. They aver most solumnly that nothing like it ever was heard of in the history of this nation from the foundation of the government, to the present time—and that it is an at-tempt on the part of the President "to perpetuate his power." So obnoxious to some of our Whig friends is the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that they declare, they will support no man, who has ever recom-

> father of his country-the great and good Washington and best men who have succeeded him in the Presidential Chair approved that recommendation, and urged upon Congress its adoption? And above all, what a shock will it prove to their delicate nerves, when we inform them that F GEN. WM. HENRY HARRI-SON, as Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs in the Congress of the U. S., did, on the 17th day of January, 1817, recommend substantially the same measure which has latterly called down such bitter denunciation upon the heads of the President and 160 Sergeants, pay and rations, his Secretary of War. We here call attention to a few

mended such a measure-no, not even the illustrious

brief extracts: "Mr. Harrison made the following report : The Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the re-organization and classification of the militia, and the report of the acting Secretary of War, of the 13th ultimo, report herewith

a bill for that purpose. The organization of regiments, brigades and divisions, has been adopted by the committee in opposition to very high authority, because it is one which has 134 officers, in a brigade of 4,000 men, at heretofore been used in all the States, and because it \$30, appeared better suited to the factics of the present day, than the more complex system of the legion recom mended by General Knox in his report of 1790

The mode of classification contained in the bill has been frequently recommended in the reports of com-mittees of the House, and in those of the Department of War. The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia are called into the service of the U. States, and will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster discipline. The advantages of a system that will bring into the corps, for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, and throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives of its adoption.

great men, who have successively filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the U. S., for the adoption of a system of inditary discipline for the militia, which would them into two classes, with a view to train diligently, rived in which they can put them in execution. In produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, and to provide to arm immediately, the young men, and the mean time, they had rather talk about Mr. Van sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance .-The subject was often and warmly recommended by *See American State papers .- Military Adairs, vol. 1st, pages tion of the militia might remain in all other respects part of it in his pocket, or rend the air with huzzas for

administration, a plan for the purpose was proposed by should in all cases, address his orders immediately to the Secretary of War; and, being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the National Le-gislature. It is believed that objections to the expense and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion which prevailed at that period, that an ener- tial. getic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, less apparent at the present?

But the defence of our country against a foreign enemy does not constitute the only (perhaps not the chief) motive of military improvements to the extent contemplated by the proposition we are considering. safety of a Republic depends as much upon the equality Government, than to have a knowledge of the unitary | table fix truly!

American liberty must be the diffusion of military dis- to. This report will be found in the same volume, cipline and a military spirit through the whole body of

Dut secondly, is the object attainable.—That it is not attainable by any of the systems which have heretofore been in use in the United States is very evident from the little success which has attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto been in use in the United States is very evident from the little success which has attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto the little success which has attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto the little success which has attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto the little success which has attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto be attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto be attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto be attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto the little success which has attained to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington, hich bears unto the little success which has attained to the little success which has a success which has a success which has a success the people. the little success which has attended them. The late war repeatedly exhibited the melancholy fact, of large corps of militia going to the field of battle without understanding a single elementary principle, and without being able to perform a single evolution. Yet militia General Harrison! Whose power was to be perpetua-laws exist and have existed in all the States since the ted then? Who then demanded this great Military war of the Revolution, which set apart, with great pre-As similar hopes-similar feel- States, that the periods for training were too short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit. As the important advantages of the military part of the education of youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper

> borne by the public treasury.
>
> That, to comport with the equality which is the basis of our Constitution, the organization of the establish. the Militia shall be classified and trained, and that the ment should be such as to extend, without exception,

to every individual of the proper age. That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should be given in distant schools established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of then? Why was not the cry of a standing army the education in every school in the U. S.

That a corps of military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnustic and elementary part of education in EVERY SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES, whilst the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of the tactics, to be established

culated to produce an important change in the manners and doings of past Congresses before they undertake and habits of the nation, will be received with caution to say that Mr. Van Buren has trampled the Constituand distrust by a people jealous of their liberties, and tion of the land under his feet, in the recommendation who heast of a Government which executes its powers which have never been heard of since with the least possible sacrifice of individual rights. An "the days of Cromwell." - Valley Star. encroachment upon individual rights forms no part of their system. It is not a conscription, which withdraws from an anxious parent a son, for whose morals lican in practice as in principle.

the higher seminaries, and indeed into every school of the U.S.—as extensive almost as covering the land of Egypt with frogs, penetrating every oven and kneading trough!)—The militis are to be classified by this Report—they are to be classified by Mr. Poinsett's Recity of Concord, which has heretofore been strongly

out, makes the same sacrifice of his precious time and labor! Here is equality for you, with a vengeance.)

Each brigade containing, according to estimate, four thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or the word sign was also indicate, as far as we have seen the results, the same singular propensity of the Whigs to rise two feet in handfills and go down three at the polls.

ficers who should attend the training:

1 Brigadier, full pay, \$104

less than two millions. "if he were to rise from the dead!"

What will the people say—especially the Whigs, when we show that GEO. WASHINGTON himself did recommend such a measure—and that the wisest and best men who have succeeded him in the Presiser grants full pay and rations.

The following estimate is made on the supposition noise, but then what a generous cause was there for it! There was the concession of nations to his military genius, and plain history had raised him to the companionship of men that never die—the lofty place where the few of every nation who have done really

> 1 Brigadier, half pay, 1 Brigade inspector, 4 Colonels, half pay, 4 Lieutenant Colonels half pay.

4 Majors, \$30, 120 Captains and Licutenant, at \$30, For officers of one brigade,

For 25 brigades, And for 1,000,000

At thirty dollars per month, except sergeants, leaving them on full pay and rations, then the amount would be varied, as will appear by the third estimate,

84,020 00 160 sergeants, on full pay and rations, \$6,260,00 One brigade,

\$156,500 00 For 100,000, making 25 brigades, \$1,565,000 00 And for 1,000,000. On the 9th day of January, 1818, as Chairman of the

The following are extracts.

Mr. Harrison made the following report: "The committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of the President, as relates to the Militia, tions in favor of certain classes of men, a multitude of have had that subject under consideration, and beg

leave to report:

"1. The committee are of opinion that in organizing as little about their favorite measures as they can, and exempt the elderly men from that sacrifice of time which effective training would require; the organiza-

No. 108-VOLUME XXXVI. the father of his country; and, at an early period of his stantially as at present existing; That the Presiden SOME OFFICER of the militin, and not to the EXECU-TIVE of any State. The GOVERNOR of a State, is NOT a militia afficer, BOUND to execute the orders f the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court mur-

What think you of this, ye genuine Whigs? What think you of the President addressing his orders imadiately to the Militia Officers, instead of the Execuwas of the States? And what think you of the reason assigned for the change, viz: that the Governor of a State cannot be tried, and a militial officer can be tried for disobedience to orders? Well this is awfull. The f rights. Nothing can be more dangerous in such a Wing candidate has put his followers in a most delec-

But Gen. Harrison was not satisfied with two reports. that part will govern.

As in every age, then, and in every country, the same causes will produce the same effects, the palladium of and the estimate above given is again appended thereage 524, and it is accompanied by a long plan which was submitted to Congress by H. Knox, Secretary of have wished to perpetuate his power too, or he would not have allowed his Secretary of War to recommend a

"re-organization" of the Militia?
Well, it seems that three times this thing which is now called "a standing Army" was recommended by power, which now strikes such dread and alarm to the heart of Whiggery? James Madison was then at the head of Affairs-he was President when this Report of 1817 was made, and when the reports of 1816 and 1819 were made Mr. Monroe occupied that high station .-They were all made in a time of profound peace. If it were right then-is it wrong now, when we have a difficulty about boundary which may yet lead to War? In the years 1836 and 1837, the then Secretaries made the same recommendations about the Militia, and in the year 1838, on the 11th day of May, Mr. Wagener, Chairman of the Militia, made a report, accompanied by That bill contains 16 sections, and provides that

expense shall be borne by Congress. (See Reports of Committees 25th Congress, 2d Session, Rep. No. Where was the lynx-eyed vigilance of the Whiga raised? The answer is easy—no object was to be gained by such a cry at that time. It was about that time that a Whig paper in Philadelphia recommended to the

Whig party to disband their forces. In conclusion, we suggested to the great head of the Webb Whig party, W. C. Rives, and his followers. that there are "more things in Heaven and Earth, than ment of an institution, which, from its nature, is cal-

WHIG VICTORIES, AND SO FORTH.
We are waiting patiently for the practical illustration draws from an anxious parent a son, for whose morals of the actual amount of sense there is in the Whig he fears more than for his life. It is not a Persian or bluster about Gen. Harrison. "They have the noise Turkish mandate to educate the youth within the purlieus of a corrupt court; but a system as purely republican in practice as in principle."

These are extracts from this Report, and any man in the state of a corrupt court; but a system as purely republicant in practice as in principle. It strikes us that they have always had the noise on their side—and that the misortune to them who will read them will have no difficulty in discover-ing that the recommendation of Mr. Poinsett is pre-blunderbusses going off into mid air, with neither taring that the recommendation of Mr. Followit is precisely the same in all essential particulars, (with the exception of that monstrous proposition of Gen. H. to extend the power of the General Government into all owners over. There are now transpiring some local owners over.

Report—they are to be classified by Mr. Poinsett's Report—they are to be paid by this Report—they are to be paid by Mr. Poinsett's Report—they are to be paid by Mr. Poinsett's Report—they are to be paid by this Report—they are to be paid by this Report—they are to be which they are to be which they are to be a considerable majority for the Democratic Governor. The Whigs indeed pretended that they made no serious effect, but they had a regularly nominate on their own brag, if in the first State election since the nomination of their Presidential candidate, and did dare to bring to the test, their pretensions and the paid of the presidential candidate, and the paid of the presidential candidate, men, divided equally, as nearly as may be, into 25 britished the paid of the presidential candidate, and the presidential candidate, and the paid of th

But the worst sign we have observed is that the Whigs have got up a Convention of Young Men to meet in Baltimore. We consider this as a confirmed 1 Brigade inspector, with the pay of Major.
4 Colonels, at \$75,
4 Lieutenant-colonels, at \$69,
4 Majors, at \$50,
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200 00
4 Captains, at \$50,
4 Lieutenants, at \$30,
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60 00 Amount of expenses of one brigade,
The adjutant to be taken from the line.
Brigades,
25

Expenses of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades, or one hundred men,

All this is false noize, a trick self exposed—a mere fieldow and disagreeable reverberation in the empty stomach of party office-seeking. The Wiless are to reform the Government, in proof of which they print nine hundred and ninety-nine versions of the battle of Tippecanee, the great glory of which was that Harrison with 1230 men did not get wholly defeated by 300 Indons.

Less than two millions. "Hurrah for Jackson," there was mo. d a vast deal of

great things, stand together, a spectacle for the world And when we gathered round the fresh planted "hicko-8552 00 ry tree," there was in its sturdy and endering strength, 30 00 covered with the rich and murmuring foliage, a sent-150 00 ment full of the might and dignity and sweetness 1 120 00 liberty! What have the Whigs got:—a barrel of sour 120 00 cider "on tap" in front of a log cabin! They boast 3,600 00 that they have actually spent nights in drinking the 2,240 00 nasty stuff, to prove their enthusiasm! This deficiency of taste runs through all the Whig stage effect So,312 00 Some days since a company of boatmen on the Ohio, caught an eagle (at least they called it so) and detemined to make a grand occasion by presenting it to Gen. Harrison in front of the aforesaid gider barrel and cabin. A concourse was got up; the eagle was put in a wooden dish and raised on a pole; speeches \$157,800 00 were made, and the General apostrophised the eagle as emblematic of Whig predominance, but in the very glorification crisis of the ceremony, the creature took ecasion to behave much more like a young buzzard than the "bird of Jove"-Never was such an anti-climax. It may indeed be doubted whether it was not a 2,240 00 real buzzard. The blunder was not greater than mis taking Gen. Harrison for a hero .- Charleston Mercur

(From the N. Y. Ev. Post) It would be well, it seems to us, for the Democratic prints to consider whether they are not allowing their dversaries to direct their attention from the most important points in the controversy between the two paries. The Whig party hold to principles and propose measures which can never be permanently popular in this country. The doctrines which are properly theirs are the source of almost every abuse of legislation-the source of unnecessary restraint, unnecessary coercion, cumbrous establishments erected by law, discrimina-

offices and salaries, and so forth.

They who hold to these doctrines will always, when The junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life.

The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men, who have successively filled the office of the committee are of opinion that in examining them that the more they are discussed and investigated, the separately.

"I. The committee are of opinion that in examining them that the more they are discussed and investigated, the place the controversy on some other ground, and to say that the committee are of opinion that in examining them that the more they are discussed and investigated, the less the people may like them. They find it politic to place the controversy on some other ground, and to say the committee are of opinion that in examining them their functions. Buren as the little magician, to get up a clamor about a collector of the public money who has gone off with 663, 664, 665, 606.

We have not published these Reports entire, because we had not room. If, however, any of our Whig friends desire a foli republication it shall be done.

on the horizon and on the minital might remain in all other respects part of it in his pocket, or rend the air with nozzas for the Hero of Tappecanoe;—they had rather do this or any thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind, than to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss their project of a ny thing of the kind to discuss the ny thing of the kind to discuss